CITY OF WASHINGTON.

APRIL 25, 1854.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presen tation of petitions, the bill granting land to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of a central railroad through that State, from the Tennessee line to the Florida line. was passed. The joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to compensate and reward the gallant officers and crews of the three vessels who rescued the passengers and others from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco was debated and passed-yeas 21, nays 16. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments added thereto.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, calling on the President of the United States to communicate to the House the instructions referred to in President Monroe's annual message of December 2, 1823, and transmitted to our diplomatic agents abroad on the subject of issuing commissions to private armed vessels. together with responses, if any, received from foreign governments; also, any other instructions given or correspondence had with said governments on the same subject, since the date of said message, and not heretofore communicated to Congress.

The Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill were taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when, after explanations by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Phillips made a speech in favor of the Nebraska Kansas bill. and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi, commenced one somewhat in opposition to it.

THE BADGER AMENDMENT.

In looking through our exchanges, we find that several of the southern journals, that came out at first against the Badger amendment to the Nebraska bill, have, on examination, frankly confessed their error, and now announce themselves its advocates and friends. Among them we may mention the Jackson Mississip pian and the Natchez Free-Trader.

We cannot conceive how or why any constitational democrat, whether he comes from the north or the south, can object to the Badger amendment. It certainly does not recognise abolitionism or freesoilism. It certainly does not say that slaveholders shall not earry their slaves into new Territories. If we understand at all the doctrine of the democratic and State rights party, that doctrine affirms that Congress shall not intervene either to restrict or to extend slavery. That doctrine recognises the rights and the equality of States, and the rights of individual property. In a word, it recognises the Constitution of the United States It would put into force the provisions of that Constitution. It would say to the north, I do not interdict the transfer of your property from Vermont to Nebraska. It would say to the south I do not interdict the transfer of your property

from South Carolina to Kansas. Have you a horse, carry it to Nebraska; have you a slave, carry it to Kansas. That is the Constitution, and anything to the contrary is against the Constitution. That is all that the Badger amendment means to assert. It is the mere italicization and emphasis of the doctrine of non-intervention that Judge Douglas put into the bill and made its life and soul. The old French law is nothing. No local law, anterior to the acquisition of Louisiana, whether it inhibits or permits slavery in that Territory, is anything. But the Constitution is everything, and that permits masters to carry their slaves into Nebraska and Kansas, if they choose to do so; and when a State government is formed, it rests with the proper voters of that Territory to make it either a slave or a free State, as they choose. That is the doctrine of non-intervention, and that is the doctrine of the Badger amendment. We fearnay, we are pretty certain-that the Whigh source from which it comes rather discredits in with some democrats: but they should remember that the great bulk, indeed nearly all of the southern democratic senators voted for it, and they certainly have as much sagacity and talent as the whig senators; and secondly, they should remember that Mr. Badger is, himself, southern man and a slaveholder. There is no trick, there is no fraud, in that amendment. If there were, such men as Messrs. Atchison. Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Weller, and Williams would not have voted for it. The whole opposition to it, on the part of the very few southern men who have opposed it, originated, we believe, in distrust of the source from which it came. Their fears are groundless. We hope they will dismiss them; for the Badger amendment, as we understand it, is but the more emphatic assertion of the doctrine of congressional non-inter-

NEWSPAPERS BY THE BREMEN LINE. We are authorized to say that the United States and Bremen postal arrangement has been so far modified, that newspapers by the Bremen line, when not over two ounces in weight, done up singly in narrow bands, open at the ends or sides, may be fully prepaid to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union; the rate thus required to be prepaid being that the sacred volume is a vile imposture, be-

CAN'T SOMETHING BE DONE to suppress the more sickening, unhealthy, insufferable stench never greeted our nostrils. Where is the board of health? where the street commissioner? no will to do it. We have spoken about it once species of freemasonry among them. They before, and we hope to have no oceasion to do so again, but will continue to expose the nuis ances and extortions of the Gas Company until they correct them.

THE ERA "SKIRMISHING."

The Era is greatly at a loss for objections to our definitions of the Nebraska controversy and of the slavery question generally in the Territories-that it was a mere "change of residence," altering the status of no one, abridgto no one, violating no law, and neither ameliorating nor aggravating existing evils.

The objections which it has conjured up are first, that the African slave-trade to Brazil and to Cuba might also be rendered harmless or innocent by being called a "change of residence." The resort to such comparisons shows very clearly that a sound objection is not readily found. The African slave-trade is not a change of residence, changing the status of no the one side and meek religion on the otherone, violating no right, acquiring no right, and doing no wrong. Most of the Africans sent to triumph of quiescence over clamor, of states-Brazil and Cuba are kidnapped; the trade is in violation of the laws of those countries by blasphemous infidelity. As the masons say, both buyer and seller, augmenting the number of slaves. They are carried to a foreign juris diction without power to prove their right to freedom ; the status of all of them is changed. The cases are so unlike, that the candor of the Era must have been sadly taxed in giving i utterance. Aware, apparently, of the irrele

vance to the matter, the Era farther says: Suppose the free States were to pass laws admitting slavery, and a "change of residence" were to carry slavery into their midst: and then asks, with a triumphant air, would that be no wrong? We ask emphatically of the Era, would it be a wrong to the slave? Would it make any one a slave who is not already one? Would the slave be worse off for living in the midst of the Era and its followers-they, too, having the power to make laws for his

In very truth, the Era, the Garrisons, et ic omne genus, must either discard their professed regard for the well-being of the slaves, or they nust advocate the introduction of slavery is to the free States. In good sober earnest, we recommend to the calm, serious, candid, and prayerful consideration of the Era, the Tribune, and their disciples, this question: Would not the condition of the slaves be ameliorated and their eventual emancipation be alike hastened and the free States? We desire no ranting declamation in reply; but the sober, candid, truthful, reasonings of those who profess to entertain the greatest regard for the slave. We appeal avowed friend of the slave and of emancipation, to declare if it be not a feasible, the most feasible, mode yet presented to secure peacefully and most promptly that result so coveted

It would scatter the slaveholders over the thirty-one States, rendering them a powerless minority everywhere. Northern people, follow ing the example of the Era, Gerrit Smith Giddings, Garrison, Phillips, &c.; each pur chasing from one to a half dozen slaves, with the avowed intention of manumitting them when their wages at the current rate, should equal the purchase money. Surely no abolition conscience could revolt at emancipating a slave, particularly, as by this means it would cost nothing. And then, only imagine the happiconsiderate masters, as the Era, the Tribune. the Garrisons, &c. Oh! there would be "a f the slave would not be aggravated by the admission of slavery into all the free States, but would, most unquestionably, be exceedingly ameliorated. We again ask why not admit it? It cannot be refused consistently with the des tiny for the slave.

Besides which, having got slavery into the free States, it would be very easy at one fell ical clergymen to follow Christ's example. swoop to emancipate them all.

We beg for these suggestions the especial attention and careful consideration of every friend of emancipation!

"EVIL DESIGNS BIND MEN TOGETH-

Dean Swift very truly remarks that, "if we examine what societies of men are in closest union among themselves, we shall find them either to be those who are engaged in some evil design, or who labor under one common

Precisely such a union as is described in the above paragraph exists at the present time in the United States. It is a union of men who abhor the Coustitution under which we live. and many of whom abhor the Holy Bible, because that Constitution and that Bible are at irreconcilable variance with the peculiar views that they entertain and desire to propagate. They feel that these two great charts-the one of civil, the other of religious government-are standing rebukes to them, and that they are insuperable hindrances to their wicked plans and purposes. Hence they desire to destroy them. Some are honest enough to own it, whilst others, more cautious and cunning, desire ardently to bring about that result, but studiously conceal that desire.

Between all the isms that spring up in many parts of this country, as vermin do in hot climates, there is a wonderful affinity and sympathy Each ism wars against some one settled, wellestablished system or truth, and, as it is to the interest of all, that established systems shall be unsettled and thrown down, they engage in a crusade, known to parliamentarians as logrolling, in order to break down everything that exists, and thus succeed in getting a foothold. These evil spirits, pursuing evil designs, now stand before the country as a solid well-cemented organization. They are in "the closest union among themselves." A clergyman, who contends that the Bible is opposed to slavery. and who declares that he would not believe in it, and would trample it under foot if it did not repudiate slavery, stands side by side with the scoffing and blasphemous infidel, who declares cause it recognises slavery. The man who whips his wife joins with the woman's-rights man who wants his wife to whip him. So they go by contraries. But yet they all unite in the effort to propagate the hateful doctrine of about the hateful do noxious effluvia escaping from either the sewer | man who wants his wife to whip him. So they or gas-pipes in front of the Express office? A go by contraries. But yet they all unite in the litionism. It would be impossible to find one in any spot, however sequestered, who is not There surely is a way to stop it, but apparently in correspondence with the others. There is a

> Men who are engaged in a virtuous cause. trusting to the excellence and to the strength

is truly Indian in its characteristics.

of that cause, are more calm, quiet, and inditferent. They think, and naturally think, that its own good qualities, its own intrinsic virtues, will commend it to favor and approbation without noisy advocacy and pertinacious efforts of their own. They frequently make this mising no right, acquiring no right, doing wrong take, that they trust more to the virtue of the cause than to the virtue of mankind.

This explains the noisy, clamorous, and im passioned zeal of the anti-Nebraska men, and the calm dignified course of the advocates of the doctrine of non-intervention.

But, despite of the clamor on the one hand and the quiescence on the other-despite the venom on the one side and the statesmanship on the other-despite blasphemous infidelity on we look, and we look with confidence, to the manship over venom, and of meek religion over "so mote it be."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

REV. TITUS STRONG.-In a late number nnounced that the Rev. Titus Strong, of the Episcopal church in Greenfield, Massachusetts, had preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon It gratified us to learn that the good old man was still in health and able to labor in his Master's cause. Still greater was our gratification when we saw in an exchange the following

"Rev. Dr. Strong, of Greenfield, Massachu-setts, availed himself of the recent annual fast to preach against political preaching. His main to-pic, according to the Greenfield Democrat, was the moral degeneracy of the times.
"He alluded to the lamentable manner in which

fast day has been perverted from its original de sign and purpose. He believed it to be attributa sign and purpose. He believed it to be attributa-ble mainly to the perversion of the day by minis-ters, who, instead of preaching the gospel, have made the day an occasion for promulgating from the pulpit their peculiar sentiments on political affairs. This perversion on the part of the clergy had led to corresponding perversion and abuse on the part of the people, till the present irreligious that three thousand clergymen will this day preach upon the Nebraska question; but I trust that my

ABOUT CUBA .- A correspondent writes facilitated by the admission of slavery into all the New York Herald that Commodore New ton has communicated to our government the fact that the captain-general has in his possession a royal decree, authorizing him, any moment he may deem proper, to emancipate all to the candor and good feeling of the Era, the the slaves of the island. "This," says the writer, "is the measure of defence which has been hinted at by English and French papers, and is intended to carry out the threat that Cuba must be Spanish or a second Hayti."

RUSSIAN OFFICERS.—Capt. Sokoloff, belong ng to the staff of officers at present in the city, commissioned by the Czar to inquire into and inspect the ship-yards in the United States, lately attended the board of common council in New York, accompanied by Brigadier General W. B. Burnett. They were invited to take seats on the bench, and the Russian gentlemen appeared deeply interested in the proceedings.

A MAMMOTH STEAMBOAT has lately bee launched at New York, said to be the largest ever built. It is 350 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 15 ness of the slave in serving such fond and feet hold. The engine, built at the Novelty works, is of greater power than any now in use, having a cylinder 105 inches in diameter good time coming" for Sambo. The condition and 12-feet stroke. She will be put on the

> AN ANTI-POLITICAL PREACHER.—The Rev. Dr. Perry, of Cleveland, on Sunday before last, preached against pulpit politics, taking for his text, "Render under Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." &c. He recommended the polit-

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA has directed that all books imported into the island shall be submitted to his personal examination, instead of being examined at the custom-house as heretofore.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS .- Mr. Le Feve, who lately came from Lake Superior, reports that the small-pox is making fearful havoc among these Indians, and that the lodges were filled with the dead and dving.

THE NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDI-TION, sent out by the United States government, nder Commander Ringgold, has been from, under date of Sydney, New South Wales, December 28, 1853, and January 5, 1854. The Vincennes arrived at that port on the 26th of December, in forty-seven days from the Cape of Good Hope, officers and crew all well. Com mander Ringgold says that, for vessels seeking the ports of Australia by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the most desirable route is in from thirty-eight to forty degrees south latitude, the vinds there being not so powerful and more steady, the weather far more settled, and the sea less turbulent than further south. The same parallel is also recommended for crossing the South Atlantic and passing the cape. Ships through Bass's straits, but, rather, to pass well clear of the extreme of Van Dieman's Land and haul gradually up, giving the island a clear berth. The barometer may be implicitly reied on in those seas. Commander Ringgold

thus describes the route of his exploration: "Our course and duty hence are through the Coral sea-the least known, perhaps, and admitted to be the most intricate and dangerous of any portion of the Pacific ocean. Our object in exploring this sea is to expose its dangers, and make clear channels for our countrymen in their way to China." * leaving here, I shall proceed to the examination of the route to China, west of new Cale donia, taking up in succession Lord Howe's island, the reefs and islets northward; thence coasting along the western shores of New Cale-donis, turning its northern extreme to Huon isle: thence severally taking up the New Hebrides, the Santa Cruz, or Queen Charlotte groups, passing through and examining the passage formed by the isle of Nitendi, and the Solomon islands, and New Britannia, with the adjacent reefs; thence either through the Caroline islands, via the Ladrone group, or more westerly, sighting the Pelew islands; thence reach the China sea and Macao, via the Bashu

"Circumstances may cause a partial depart

"The Porpoise, after passing over the south-ern ocean, in the parallel of thirty-eight de-grees, south latitude, will proceed around South species of freemasonry among them. They know each others' tracks with an instinct that the passage formed by New Holland and Bonanville isle; thence along northwardly to the west end of New Guinea, and, finally, to

"I leave to-morrow, (January 6,) for Macao."

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Samuel M. Hawkins, to be register of the land office at Grenada, Mississippi, vice Wm. Henley, John O. Henning, to be register of the land of

Caltin, removed.

John C. Heherd, of Indiana, to be receiver of

Damon Hauser, of Illinois, to be receiver of ublic moneys at Quincy, Illinois, vice Henry V

ullivan, removed. James M. Gould, of Florida, to be register of the nd office at St. Augustine, Florida, Noda, removed.

Arthur J. Gallagher, of Illinois, to be register of

Pavis, removed.

Henry L. Garland, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice lphonso Lastropes, removed. Leland Wright, of Missouri, to be register of

Leiand wright, of Missouri, to be register of the land office at Fayette, Missouri, vice Samue B. Todd, removed.

Jonas Whitney, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, vice Charles H. Williams, removed.

David C. Tuttle, of Missouri, to be register of the land office at St. Louis, Missouri, vice Alton Long resigned.

Long, resigned.

James Talbott, of Indiana, to be register of the land office at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice Wm. H. Noble, removed.

Alexander Snodgrass, of Alabama, to be

rice Obadiah W. Ward, removed.

Theodore Sherer, of Ohio, to be receiver of oublic moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio, vice Seneca W. Ely, removed.

John F. Read, of Indiana, to be register of the and office at Jeffersonville, Indiana, vice James

cott, removed.

Theodore Rodolf, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at Menosha, Wisconsin, vice Edgar Conklin, removed.

Calvin W. Ruter, of Indiana, to be receiver of public moneys at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice John H. Thompson, removed.

H. Thompson, removed.

Henry Plenman, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of oublic moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, vice Charles L. Stevenson, removed.

James S. McGinnis, of Ohio, to be register of ne land office at Chillicothe, Ohio, vice An Valker, removed.

Edmund W. Martin, of Alabama, to be register

the land office at Sparta, Alabama, vice Nocho Cyrus K. Lord, of Wisconsin, to be register of he land office at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Nathan W. Landis, of Ohio, to be register of the and office, at Defiance, Ohio, vice Abner Root,

Jacob H. Kimball, of Wisconsin. to be register of the land office at Milwaukie, Wisconsin John F. Smith, removed.

Joel C. Squires, of Wisconsin, to be register of the land office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, vice

Feorge H. Slaughter, removed.
Francis P. Ferriera, of Florida, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Augustine, vice Thomas T. Russell, removed.

Albert G. Ellis, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of

public moneys at Steven's Point, Wisconsin. Fielding L. Dowsing, to be register of the land office at Columbus, Mississippi, vice William Dowsing, resigned.

John Cunningham, of Alabama, to be register of

he land office at Lebanon, Alabama, vice John L Sarnard, removed.
Drury Bynum, of Mississippi, to be register of he land office at Augusta, Mississippi, vice John

John A. Bryan, of Wisconsin, to be register of ander Spaulding, removed.

Abraham Brawley, of Wisconsin, to be register

of the land office at Steven's Point, Wisconsin.

Joseph Bell, of Mississippi, to be register of the and office at Jackson, Mississippi, vice Austin Morgan, removed.
Elias E. Buckner, of Missouri, to be receiver of

Major, removed.

George M. Beattle, of Missouri, to be receiver public moneys at Jackson, Missouri, vice Ralph Otis Heyt, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at Willow river, Wisconsin, vice Moses L. Gibson, removed.

Communicated.

To the Friends of the American Coloniza-The undersigned respectfully invites all to whom this note is addressed to co-operate in

an effort to raise one hundred-thousand dollars or more, during the present year, over the ordinary annual contributions to the society, to enable it to purchase or build one or more steamers or other ships to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia. But one opinion exists in regard to the importance of regular communication with Liberia, though whether by steamers or swift sailing-ships is an economical question, demanding, as it will re-ceive, grave consideration. This question is lready before an able committee. The object nere proposed is to secure a fund for carrying ision, whether for steamers or other vessels, into effect. The wants of the society and Liberia are known from intimate personal observation to the writer; and as a general agent, appointed by the directors to visit vaious parts of the Union, it is his wish to accomplish as much good in as brief a time as possible. In his humble endeavors to advance the cause and jucrease the resources of the society, he confidently expects the countenance and aid of all its numerous friends. It is not ntended by this proposal to withdraw funds from other agencies, but, with the public favor, to secure a special fund for a special object, second to none connected with the interests of he society. Subscriptions to this fund will be received either as a loan to trustees for ten years, without interest, then to be repaid, should the enterprise be found self-sustaining, or as absolute donations to the cause. All subscriptions to this fund will go to the credit not only of the individual subscribers, but of the State or Territories in which they reside, and a donation of one thousand dollars or more will entitle the donor to become a life dent, that men will do more and suffer more director of the society, or to appoint some other for the promise and possession of land than not the least reason to imagine that the fund | doubted whether anything could have induced proposed will not be demanded for the great | that people to perform that journey, underobject of opening regular communication with going its fatigues, privations, and Liberia, still, should this occur through any ness, but this promise that they sl unlooked-for vicissitude of circumstances, it may be, and the writer trusts will be, applied, the consent of the subscribers, to the great objects of education, comfort, and improvement in the republic of Liberia. To the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the venerable chair leave of and bid his followers farewell, man of the executive committee, and to the Rev. Wm. McLain, the efficient secretary of names and heads of families, he said: "Unto the society, is the writer indebted for valuable these the land shall be divided for an inherisuggestions. It is to be regretted that appeals in behalf of objects of great benevolence should ever fail to be interpreted as reasons and occa-sions for cheerful and spontaneous aid. Let devout hearts consecrate this enterprise by their prayers. The undersigned will be thankful for communications on the subject, and for subscriptions to this fund. All such subscriptions will be acknowledged in the African Repository, and other public journals.

R. R. GURLEY.

P. S .- All subscriptions to this proposed fund, received by me, will be made payable to the Rev. Wm. McLain, secretary and treasurer of the American Colonization Society, or to his order, to be deposited in trust with the executive committee of the society, subject to the isposal of the board of directors. Editors friendly to the object will confer a special obli-gation by publishing this card. Further details may be given hereafter. R. R. G.

Supreme Court of the United States, MONDAY, April 24, 1854.

No. 88. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Debolt, treasurer, &c. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Pugh and Spalding, for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Stanbery, for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN PETTIT. OF INDIANA,

In the Senate, April 18, 1854. On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives, granting a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to actual

Mr. PETTIT said: Mr. PRESIDENT: To the details of the bill ow under consideration I have given no atention, but its principles meet the full approbation of my head and my heart : of my he because, in my judgment, it will give to the country strength and defence, which will serve in the place of fortifications and standing armies; of my heart, because it is an act of justice-of my head, because it does that wisest of all things in a country, it couples patriotism with an interest, and makes it more

because it will give a house to the houseless and a home to the homeless. The people of the country form its institu-tions, and its institutions, in turn, form the character of the people. People, institutions, and country are so nearly allied that they must mutually mould and sustain each other, for

ardent, available, and enduring; of my heart,

separately they will fall and decay. Institutions should create and love of country, and willingness to suffer in its defence; for, without this, institutions will fall into weakness, disrepute, and degeneracy, from which tyranny cannot rescue nor severity save.

Mr. President, in all ages of the world there has been a longing, aching, and earnest desire in men to own and individualize the ownership of the soil; and for the promise, possession, and enjoyment of this, they have and will endure patiently more hardships, more fatigue, more suffering, and show more patriotism, than for all other earthly things put together.

In undertaking so wide and radical a change of our past policy, and adopting a new one with us, that is to affect so materially a large portion of our fellow-citizens, it is both prudent and proper to pause, and inquire whether othe countries have adopted this or a similar policy, and what its results have been. This is a legitimate inquiry. From the past, under like circumstances, we may safely reason what the future will be. The first instance of the adoption of a similar policy was in Egypt, long anterior to the Mosaic period, given by Diodorus Siculus, in book I, chapter 6, in which he says that, anciently, the lands were divided into three parts, the first to the priests, the second to the

king, and the third to the soldiers or people.

I disapprove of the first and second divisions, but the third commends itself to my approbation as well as for its wisdom as its justice. Hear what the historian says as to the last

"The last portion belongs to the soldiers, who at a word are ready at the king's commands for every expedition; that they who venture their lives in the wars, being endeared to their country by that plentiful share and proportion a them, may more cheerfully undergo the hazards of war. For it would be an irrational thing to inrust the safety and preservation of the with them who have nothing in their country that is dear or valuable to them to fight for. And the chief reason why so large a share is allotted to them is, that they might more readily marry, and by that means make the nation more populous, and so there might be no need of foreign aids and

A wise policy in a nut-shell, and well expressed. To the soldiers were given one-third of all the lands of Egypt, that they might at all times be ready and willing to defend the country, and might the more readily marry and take the responsibility of a family, and thereby increase the population and strength of the "there might be no need of foreign aids and assistance."

This was in the country where civilization and science were first known, and where regular government was first established among men; and all these continued to prosper and flourish until this wholesome policy was aban-

The next instance in which I find adopted as a national policy, was among the Jews. Moses, that wisest of secular law-givers, fourteen hundred and ninety years before Christ, led the children of Israel out of that bondage in which they and their ancestors had been for four hundred years, and starting them on their weary and perilous journey of forty years through a wilderness, it became necessary to hold out to them some inducement or promise of reward to act, as a stimulant of the ighest order, to buoy them up, and sustain them against the depressing consequences of journey, will all its trials, dangers, disappointments, and wretchedness. Moses had made known to the Jews all the moral law and will of God; and had held Him up amidst his attributes, in all his perfection beauty of holiness. He had promised them God's enduring favor and protection on earth, and their final reward of happiness in Heaven. Yet there was mutiny in the camp. They murmured, complained, repented that they had started on their journey, and loudly clamored to return to the bondage and "flesh-pots of Egypt." Something yet remained to be done to restore order and give confidence. Amidst the thunders of Sinai another revelation was made, and another law was given. What was that revelation? What was that law? That the land of Canaan should be divided among the Israelites, that they should individually own it, and that "the land should not be sold foever."- [Leviticus, chapter 25,

This produced the desired effect. Discontent, murmurings, and longings after the "fleshpots of Egypt" ceased, and in their stead they had patience, fortitude, and endurance to the end of their journey; thus proving, Mr. Presi-While there is for the love or the fear of God. It may well be ness, but this promise that they should own the land, and that it should not be sold forever.

Thirty-eight years after that promise was made and that law was given-that is, one thousand four hundred and fifty-two years beleave of and bid his followers farewell, he called them all together, and having set down all the tance according to the number of names.' [Numbers, chapter 26, verse 53.] At this time and place Moses delivered his farewell address and gave to the Jews a secular form of the fourth book of the Antiquities of the Jews, by Josephus; and if this address is not the original of, or the model from which Washington formed his immortal address to his countrymen, it will well repay the curious for the labor of reading it to see how similar they are in many respects, and satisfy all that Washing-

This great Hebrew lawgiver, in the most impressive manner, enjoined upon his followers the observance of his policy and laws and promised them that so long as they maintained and observed this policy and these laws, they should be prosperous, happy, and prevail over

Eight years later, that is, one thousand four hundred and forty-four years before Christ, Joshua, having exterminated the ancient Cananities, and fully possessed their country, divided the lands among the families as had been commanded by Moses; thus consummating the promise that had been made to the Jews more than forty years before, and for the accomplishment of which they had borne, with unparalleled patience and fortitude, indescribaa promise that they should be the owners of lands, performed this journey, expelled and ex

terminated a more numerous and powerful na-tion than themselves, with "cities great and fenced up to heaven."—[Deuteronomy, chapter 9, verse 1.]

Mr. President, so long as this people kept these laws and observed this policy, they con-stantly progressed in power and greatness, and bid defiance to all the surrounding barbarous nations, though many times more numerous and powerful than they; but so soon as they

ceased to observe this policy and these laws, and allowed their lands to be absorbed by the few, (the common soldiers having nothing to fight for,) they became a prey to surrounding nations, their homes were desolated, and their people became captives in foreign lands. I call the history of Sparta to the notice of

enators. For many years the Spartans had been distracted and overcome by their enemies in every engagement, and reduced to abject weakness, till "Lycurgus, eight hundred and eighty-four years before Christ, destroyed all tinctions; and, by making an equal division of the land of Laconia among the members of the Commonwealth, he banished luxury and encouraged the useful arts." Luxury was banshed, and the useful arts were encouraged by the division of the lands. But this was not all; from that time the Spartans were united in a warm, burning, glowing, and ardent patriotism, and never met or suffered a reverse in war till the battle of Leuctra—a period of five hundred and twelve years. Here, then, may be seen, in bold relief, the direct effects and advantages of the ownership of lands by the mass of the peo-ple. Nor did this defeat happen till they had, in substance, abandoned the laws of Lycurgus In my deliberate judgment \$1,000,000 thus appropriated is worth more than \$100,000,000 expended in fortifications and standing armies. An instance in the history of Rome may be

referred to.

After all the lands and wealth of that might empire had been absorbed into the hands of few aristocratic patricians, enervated and effemnated by excessive luxury, idleness, and de bauchery, and the plebeians were reduced to beggary and almost to starvation, and after he failure of the Gracchi and others to divide the lands among the masses, Rome was threat-ened—yes, was actually involved in war, and her very citadel reduced to imminent danger, and out of her immense population she could not raise troops to defend herself. Then the patricians appealed to the oppressed plebeians to rise, take arms, and defend their country; but the plebeians' reply was: "we have no country.
Why should we shed our blood and give our lives for Rome when she gives us only misery and degradation?"

Here, Mr. President, is a glaring instance o ational weakness from national injustice, from the want of coupling patriotism with an interest. If the lands had been divided among the masses, Rome would never have wanted soldiers or de

Mr. President, the Egyptian and his laws have disappeared. The Jews forsook the law that was given them amidst the reverberations inders of Sinai, and fell. The Spartans suffered their lands to be absorbed by the few, and they were swept from the face of the earth. Rome pursued her course of oppression to the toiling masses, and nothing remains of her former greatness and grandeur but her decayed and decaying monuments, statues, and

Mr. President, like causes will produce like effects. With what a warning voice do these historic reminiscences come to us? They are suggestive of words that would fill large volumes; but I will not enlarge or detain the Senate. Let us take heed and avoid the rock on which they split, by an early division of our public lands among those who will occupy and cultivate them; and thus you will avoid the answer of the plebeians to the patricians of Rome, and at all times have an army willing and efficient in time of need. Give to the country an army of land owners and cultivators, and we may successfully bid defiance to the world

We have vast unoccupied and uncultivated tracts of lands, and they must remain long years to come, unless we adopt this policy; and, as the lands are no longer needed as a source of revenue to the government, let us make this wise disposition of them that has

proved so advantageous to other countries.

And now, Mr. President, if I have not and cannot convince the judgments of senators that this is a wise, prudent, and statesmanlike policy, let me appeal to their pity, justice, and hu-manity; and oh that I had a thousand eloquent tongues to make that appeal with! Pass his bill, and hear the prayers and blessings of millions of honest hearts ascend to heaven in

Is there a senator here, who, if in his declining years should find one man surrounded by a family of children who by the operation of this bill had been raised from poverty, want, and wretchedness to comfort, prosperity, and happiness, would not feel fully rewarded, and in his heart thank God that he had been instrumental in producing so happy a result, and that he had voted for so benign a law? Justice requires what wisdom dictates. Let it be

CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL-POX OR SCARLA-TINA AND MEASLES.—A merchant and shipowner of this city has had the following recipe sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a "medicine that will affect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small-pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could the most ardent philanthropist "On the first appearance of fever or irrita-

tion ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness, the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five dropa of water; this done a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture a tablespoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note. that should the bowels become obstructed in the progress of this disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the com-pound powder of jalap, (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the herb, treated as above formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

"The methodus medicandi of these medicines capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as fol-lows: The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly estoring the equilibrium.

Mr. Larkin adds: "No emigrant or govern nent vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these pro-tectors; and it is further ardently hoped that, as the dearest interests of our common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the ble privations and sufferings.

Thus had the Jews, under the stimulant of announcement."—Boston Courier.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Senate, Monday, April 24, 1854.

CLOSING OF TAVERNS. Mr. BUTLER presented the memorial of Oscar Cole and Alexander Cook, citizens of Washington, praying that the Committee on the District of Columbia be requested to instruct the common council of Washington city to repeal the ordinance compelling restaurants and eating-houses to be closed at midnight. They say they labor all night, and are deprived of the refreshments which nature requires. The law, say they, is unconstitutional, anti-republican, and does not even smell democratic.

Mr. HUNTER presented memorials that the omestead bill be amended so as to allow me-hanics to receive \$200 in money each, in lieu of

the land granted by the bill.

Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of members of the American Association, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, to construct a machine for observing right ascension and declina-tions by the aid of magnetism; and moved its re-ference to a select committee, which motion was

Memorials from members of the Jewish faith, traying that religious freedom be secured to Amer-can citizens in foreign countries, were presented.

BILLS PASSED. Mr. BRODHEAD reported House bill for the re-ief of Grafton Baker; and the same was consider-

ed and passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Terri tories, reported back House bill to authorize the settlement of certain expenses incurred by the legislative assembly of Oregon in preparing and publishing a code of laws for that Territory; and the same was passed.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy was returned from the House, that body having rejected the amendment of the Senate which increased the salaries of proessors of French and drawing.
On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, the Senate insist

d on its amendment, and asked a LAND FOR BAILROADS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, reported a bill granting and to the State of Alabama, to aid in the con-truction of a central railroad from some point on the boundary line of the States of Alabama and Tennessee to a point on the boundary line of the states of Alabama and Florida; and the same was

onsidered and passed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK introduced a bill granting and to the State of Alabama, to aid in the contruction of a railroad from Girard to Mobile truction of a rail Read and referred. THE WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. SHIELDS moved that the Senate proceed Mr. StileLibs moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating \$100.000 to procure suitable gold medals for the captains of the Kilby, Antartic, and Three Bells, who so gallantly rescued the survivors of the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, and to reward the same officers and the crews of said

vessels according to their merits.

Mr. HUNTER said he hoped the Senate would take up the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD said that this day was fixed for the consideration of the bill suspending all duties on imported railroad iron. It was important that those engaged in that interest should know at once what Congress intended to do with the sphint.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the resolution by substituting therefor a resolution directing the President to cause to be prepared suitable medals of gold, silver, and bronze to be presented to the captains and crews of the vessels engaged in said

rescue.

He said that the citizens of the United States had already subscribed nearly sixty thousand dollars, which had been paid over to these persons—the officers receiving from six to eight thousand dollars each, and the sailors over six hundred each. The government had also paid to the owners of these veseels all that they had asked to compensate for damages and losses sustained in consequence of their effecting this rescue. There had been paid to the owners of the Threo Bells, \$25,000, and to the Kilby, \$15,000. He had not heard how much had been paid to the owners

of the Antartic.
Mr. SHIELDS replied that the payments made reward of the gallant officers and crews who had performed this noble act of heroism. Mr. HAMLIN followed supporting the original

esolution, and
Mr SLIDELL, the amendment.
Messrs. MALLORY and SEWARD supported

Messrs. MALLORY and SEWARD supported the original resolution.

The amendment proposed by Mr. GWIN was then rejected—yeas 16, noes 21.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the resolution by striking out \$100,000 and incerting \$50,000; which motion was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16.

The resolution as amended was then ordered to a third reading—yeas 21 nays 16: and then

to a third reading-yeas 21, nays 16; and then INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, and numerous amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. EDGERTON presentatives.

Mr. EDGERTON presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, relative to the division of Ohio into two judicial districts.

On motion of Mr. BERNHISEL, it was resolved that the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the legislative assembly of Utah on the same footing with regard to clerks, &c., as Minnesota and New Mexico; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

otherwise.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to refund the balance due to Massachusetts for disbursements on account of the late war with Great Britain; and it was referred to the Committee on Military Af-

fairs.
Mr. GREY asked leave to offer a series of reso lutions, calling upon the Postmaster General for certain information relative to the transportation of the mails on the Ohio river, and for copies of the contracts; also, that he transmit copies of all rules and regulations which deny to members of Congress the privilege of going into the rooms of the Post Office Department, and then and there examining the public records, under charge of the

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 64, navs 81

PRIVATEERS.

Mr. FAULKNER asked leave to introduce a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this House, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, the instructions referred to in President Monroc's annual message of December 2 1823, and transmitted to our diplomatic agents abroad, on the subject of issuing commissions to private armed vessels, together with responses, if any, received from foreign governments also, any other instructions given or correspondence held with said governments on the same subject since the date of said message, and not heretofore communicated to Congress.

municated to Congress.

Objection having been made, the resolution was received under a suspension of the rules, and

For the relief of James Jeffries and Jeremiah M. Smith, was taken up, discussed, and then referred to the Committee on the Post Office and

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Chand LER in the chair, and proceeded to the consideral tion of the Senate's amendments to the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854.

Mr. PHELPS said that the bill, as it passed the House, appropriated \$1,500,000. The Senate added amendments appropriating upwards of \$2,000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means, after considering those amendments, agreed to recommend the concurrence in some of them, amounting to \$500,000; thus leaving \$1,500,000 involved in the disagreeing votes of the two houses. An appropriation of \$500,000, for the continuation of the works for supplying the cities of Georgetown and Washington with water, was proposed as a deficiency; but it was not one in the opinion of the committee. He had been informed that, since the passage of this bill by the House, the workmen on the aqueduct had been discharged, because of the exhaustion of the fund heretofore appropriated for this pnrpose.

The question presented to the House was, LER in the chair, and proceeded to the considera tion of the Senate's amendments to the bill to sup